

DOMESTIC MISSIONS

OF THE

Protestant Episcopal Church,

JULY, 1858.

The State of our Funds.

WE are constrained to call earnest and immediate attention to the state of our funds. For the last three months there has been a serious diminution in the amount of our receipts, as compared with last year, showing a little more than \$6,000 less received than at this time last year. This is partly owing to the different amount received from legacies, but if it be not remedied, it will leave a sad deficiency before the year shall close.

We do not believe the friends of our cause are at all aware of this state of things, or will allow it to continue.

We beg all the Parishes *which have not yet contributed*, to send us a prompt and liberal contribution.

We hope that all persons and parishes who have already remembered us, may ask themselves if they cannot do something more to help us in this time of need. We know the many calls and claims, local and general, which are pressing on the Church. But we believe that the heart of the Church beats true and warm to the importance and claims of our Domestic Missions, and will not let them suffer for the want of sympathy and aid. Let all, then, rally to the rescue, and the next three months will more than retrieve the deficiency of the past.

Notes of a Western Journey.

WE left New-York on the morning of Thursday, May 20th, for Cincinnati, and passing rapidly through Philadelphia and Baltimore, took the Baltimore and Ohio route the same evening. In the cars from Baltimore we had the pleasure of meeting a prominent and excellent layman of Connecticut, who, with a portion of his family, were about to spend the night at Harper's Ferry, and persuaded us to remain with them, and pursue our journey together the next day. The temptation was too strong for us to resist, and we were fully repaid. After a good night's rest at the Wager House, a bright, bracing, and beautiful morning revealed the beauties of the scene as we had not known them before, and an early view from the bridge before breakfast, and a later walk to Jefferson's rock and the Magazine, with a distinct recognition of the profile of Washington, written and engraven on the rock for ever, on the Maryland side, with the meeting of the waters of the Shenandoah and Potomac, made us to regret that so many of the beauties and wonders of nature are oft in hidden spots shut out from the great thoroughfares of the busy world, and to be seen and enjoyed by so few comparatively, who might appreciate and delight in them.

At 10 o'clock we left the Ferry, for a day of high enjoyment in the mountain scenery, which opened gradually upon us, in its wildness and beauty. About noon we reached Cumberland, the mountain city, surrounded and hemmed in, but sending out its full and constant tribute of light and heat to the world without. We saw, at a distance, the beautiful church, which here crowns the landscape, but regretted we had not time to see its interior, nor to call upon the Rector, to whom, in a Western parish, we had been much indebted for cordial attentions and kind co-operation. Pursuing our journey, and revelling in the varied and delightful scenery, with the falling shades of evening we were compelled to part with our pleasant companions, and pursued our journey alone through the night, crossing the Ohio, by moonlight, at mid-

night, and with the early morning pressing through the flourishing towns of Columbus and Newark, in Ohio, we reached Cincinnati, safely, about noon on Saturday, the 22d of May.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is, in itself, a mighty and stupendous work. It illustrates fully what may be done by human energy, skill, and perseverance, in overcoming natural difficulties, "in exalting the valleys, and bringing low the mountains, making the crooked straight, and the rough places plain," and it reads out a lesson in our missionary work, which the Church and all her ministers and members would do well to ponder and imitate. Its voice is to our weak faith and feeble efforts, "Cast ye up, cast ye up the highway, prepare the way of the Lord, make his paths straight;" and let it never be said or thought that the efforts of human science and energy can do what the power of faith and prayer cannot accomplish, in spiritual things, and the prayer and conquests of truth and of grace. We are not straitened in God, but in ourselves. Oh for the omnipotence of faith, and the mighty energy of prayer, which can remove mountains, and make the wilderness to be glad, and blossom as the rose! This is the great work committed to our charge; may it not falter and fail through our want of faith, and prayer, and power.

At Cincinnati we were greeted cordially by the clergy, and in the afternoon the Rector of Christ Church was kind enough to take us a charming ride, in the suburbs, to visit some beautiful places, at Clifton, and see the little chapel, which is even now as a fountain of blessing and aid; and to call at the residence of the Bishop, a lovely retreat. The Bishop himself had not yet returned from his recent visit to New-York.

On Whit-Sunday we were fully and pleasantly occupied. In the morning before service we addressed, in succession, the Sunday-schools of St. Paul's and Christ Church, and at 11 A.M. preached in Christ Church, which was filled by a large and attentive congregation, who kindly responded to the Rector's call, and our appeal, in a liberal contribution. In the afternoon we

preached for the Rev. Mr. Latourette of the Church of the Atonement, in the hall where they now worship, soon to be replaced by a permanent and commodious church. We were glad to find the earnest labors of our brother here so heartily seconded, and cheered with the prospects of good success. In the evening we preached at St. Paul's, where the Rector kindly pledged a liberal offering, on the next Sunday; and with him and his people, to devise and promise liberal things is the same as to perform. It was a laborious but delightful day, cheered not only by kind and warm co-operation, but also, as we trust, by "comfort, life, and fire of love."

Leaving Cincinnati early on Monday morning, May 24, by the Covington and Lexington railroad, we had a beautiful and pleasant ride, along the banks of the Licking river, through the undulating and picturesque scenery of that region, and reached Lexington in good time, where we had a cordial welcome and a pleasant sojourn with the new Rector, whom we had known so well as the late Rector of St. Peter's, Baltimore, and an efficient member of our Board of Missions. He is very happy in his new parish, marked by intelligence and refinement, and is already highly appreciated and much beloved. In the evening, it was our pleasure to preach for him in Christ Church, to a good congregation, diminished, however, by a storm of rain, which, by a freshet and slides, interrupted the road over which we had just passed so safely and pleasantly. We have had frequent occasions, during this journey, to be thankful for being favored and prospered in a similar way, at a time when, from freshets and storms, bridges were carried away, and trains impeded and delayed in all directions. A delay of two hours, with no other discomfort than changing to a boat between Waukeegan and Kenosha, on Lake Michigan, was the sum total of danger or inconvenience to which we were exposed.

On Tuesday morning, we visited the shades and groves of Ashland, and the beautiful Cemetery, where a noble monument is rearing its head, to its illustrious farmer and statesman, and were deeply impressed with the rich and fertile soil which marks

this portion of the State. In the afternoon, by a quiet and delightful ride, in the stage, from Lexington to Versailles, we passed through a rich and beautiful region, and the way was beguiled by the instructive and interesting company of the intelligent and gentlemanly President of Shelby College, whom we then met for the first time.

On reaching Versailles, we had a warm and hearty welcome from our excellent missionary at that parish, and a delightful home. We had the privilege too, of meeting the Bishop, who gave us a kind and cordial welcome. On that evening, we had the satisfaction of attending divine service, and hearing an earnest and practical sermon from the Rev. Mr. Curtis, of Hopkinsonville.

On Wednesday morning, May 26th, the Convention of Kentucky was opened by divine service, an able and excellent sermon from the Rev. Mr. Presbury, of Paducah, and the administration of the Holy Communion, by the Bishop. In the evening, a missionary meeting was held, which was largely attended, and, with the Bishop and Rev. Dr. Craik, it was our privilege to address the meeting.

On Thursday morning, at the request of the Bishop, we preached from 2 Tim. ix., and he confirmed four persons. In the evening the Rev. Mr. Whittle, of St. Paul's, Louisville, preached a solemn and impressive sermon from Phil. i. 21. The business of the Convention was dispatched pleasantly and harmoniously, and adjourned on Friday about noon, when, with a pleasant party of clergymen and laymen, in a full stage, we set out from Versailles to Frankfort, riding through a rich and varied country, in which the noble cattle feed in green pastures, and which is all as a cultivated garden. We reached the capital, in the early afternoon, and were once more at home, with the earnest and hospitable Rector. We regretted to find the wife of the Church's noble benefactor here, extremely ill, herself a prime mover in all good works of charity and benevolence. Another stake has been set up, in the form of a beautiful house and lot, for an orphan's home, from the same hearts and

hands which have devised already such liberal things for the house of God, and the offices thereof. It was our pleasure in the afternoon, to visit the admirable Church School of the Rev. Mr. McMurdy, which is here well sustained, surrounded by all the attractions and refining power of beautiful scenery, a choice and rare collection of plants and trees, native and exotic, and music highly cultivated and delightful. The young ladies have here every advantage in a congenial and happy home, and with every facility for a thorough and liberal training.

In the evening we preached in the beautiful Ascension Church, to a fair congregation, the hour of service being just preceded by a heavy thunder storm and drenching rain.

Early on the morning of Saturday we set out for Louisville, and were met at the cars by the pleasant smiles and cordial welcome of the Rector of Christ Church, who took us to his beautiful and rural home, about three miles and a half from the city, where taste and beauty without, and Christian cheerfulness and kindness within, realize the full idea of a happy household, and of charming hospitality. The evening, spent with a lay friend, at his beautiful place in the vicinity, closed this week of varied interest and high enjoyment.

The morning of Trinity Sunday, May 30th, was ushered in by a violent storm of thunder and rain, which somewhat abated before the hour of morning service, but not in time, or sufficiently, to prevent a serious diminution of the congregation at Christ Church, where we preached, and enjoyed the morning service and the Holy Communion. A handsome offering for such a day was made by this well trained and liberal people.

In the afternoon we preached in St. John's Church, which is flourishing under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Large, and in the evening preached again to a highly respectable congregation, in St. Paul's Church, where we had the pleasure of meeting the Rev. Dr. Page, who read the evening prayers. We were indebted to the clergy of Louisville for

hospitality, kindness, and a Sunday of pleasant and, we trust, profitable recollections.

On Monday, May 31st, the Rev. Dr. Craik was kind enough to take us to the residence of the Bishop, Kalorama, about five miles from the city, where we spent a few hours with Mrs. Smith and a portion of the family, the Bishop having resumed his visitation of the diocese. This is a beautiful spot, much indebted both to nature and cultivation; and we had the pleasure of seeing letters from the Bishops of Oxford and Winchester, to Mrs. Smith, referring in warm and affectionate terms to their recent visit to England.

On Tuesday morning, June 1st, we left Louisville, not without regret, and crossing the river to Jeffersonville, in Indiana, we had the pleasure of meeting our excellent missionary there, the Rev. James Runcie, M.D., who unites with his missionary duties the office of moral instructor in the State Penitentiary of that place. As an illustration of the arduous and abundant labors of our missionary brethren, we may state that Mr. Runcie, besides two full services, and a Sunday-school, also preaches twice, and conducts a Sunday-school in the Penitentiary, thus having four services and sermons, and two Sunday-schools, on every Sunday. After a pleasant ride we reached Indianapolis, in the early afternoon, and were greeted by the earnest and warm-hearted Rector, and soon made at home, in a household of refined and kind-hearted hospitality. The many debts we are accumulating in this way, in all parts of the Church, we never can repay, but know that they are cheerfully and kindly bestowed on us "for our work's sake."

On Tuesday evening, after evening prayer, we heard an able and ingenious sermon on the Trinity, from the Rev. Mr. Hudson, of Delphi.

On Wednesday morning, June 2d, the Convention of the Diocese of Indiana was opened in the Hall of the House of Representatives, now temporarily used by the parish of Christ Church, while their new church is in course of building. A very earnest and effective sermon, from 2 Cor. viii. 9, was preached

at the opening of the Convention, by the Rev. Mr. McKnight, of Madison, and the Holy Communion was administered by the Bishop, whom we were glad to find much improved in health and strength.

In the evening divine service was again held, and an admirable sermon preached by the Rev. A. Ten Broeck, of Lafayette, from Acts, ix. 31. Its missionary bearing and application was obvious, and was well and strongly made.

On Thursday, June 3d, the business of the Convention was carried through the day, and in the evening it was our privilege to address a missionary meeting, the Right Rev. the Bishop presiding and commending the object, and the Rev. Rector, Dr. Talbot, adding his energetic sanction and support. A liberal offering was also made.

We cannot leave Indianapolis without referring to the new and noble church, whose enduring walls are now rapidly going up, for the parish of Christ Church. It is as creditable to the taste as the liberality of the people, and will be both an ornament and a model for the diocese when it shall be completed. This parish, though burdened with the erection of their new church, and worshipping in a hall, have made their contributions for Domestic Missions four times as much this year as ever before, and that too in the adverse times through which we have passed. All honor to their zealous Rector and the kind co-operation of his people.

The Diocese of Indiana is a hard soil for the Church ; and its Bishop, as the chief missionary, as well as the chief pastor, and his able and zealous band of missionary helpers, are struggling with fearful odds, in their efforts to extend and build up the Church. Yet with all their peculiar hindrances, the work is making sure and steady progress, and new churches, growing parishes, and increasing strength are already seen, as the cheering issue.

On Friday, June 4th, at noon, we left Indianapolis, and passing through Lafayette, where a fine new church is almost

ready for consecration, after a safe and pleasant journey, we reached Chicago at 10 o'clock, P.M.

On Saturday morning we were again favored with the kind and cordial greeting of the Rector of St. James, and a first view of his new and noble church. It is a beautiful, cheerful, and impressive edifice, and fully realized our expectations. It is already so crowded that they are compelled, during the present summer, to put up galleries, a thing of doubtful expediency, generally, but here of absolute necessity, and unquestioned utility.

At 9 o'clock we left for Milwaukee, where we were engaged to spend the Sunday, which, after some delay in going by boat from Waukegan to Kenosha, we reached at 5 P.M. We here enjoyed the cordial, welcome, and kind co-operation of the Rev. Rector of St. Paul's, the Rev T. C. Richmond, whose energy and ability are highly appreciated by an admiring and devoted people.

On the First Sunday after Trinity we preached morning and evening in St. Paul's, with a handsome contribution, and in the afternoon had the pleasure of preaching in St. James's, whose zealous Rector has had his earnest labors crowned with large success. We here were privileged to meet the venerable Bishop Kemper, who confirmed in the morning at St. James', and in the evening at St. John's. The Rector of the latter church, after a glad harvest from his labors, is about to visit, once more, his native land, and our mother Church. We here met several old friends and parishioners. These re-unions and remembrances of former days it is our privilege often to enjoy in the wanderings of our duty and pilgrimage.

On Monday morning we left for Chicago, and the breaks in the road having been repaired, went through to Chicago without let or hindrance, and after a few hours' pleasant sojourn with some valued friends, and another interview with the Rector of St. James', we left at 5 P.M. by the Central Railroad for Battle Creek, in Michigan, where the Convention of that diocese was to meet on the next day. We reached our

destination safely at midnight, and after a good night's rest, in the morning found the Rector and Rev. Mr. Lyster, who kindly welcomed me, and soon after the Bishop, clergy, and lay-delegates came in different directions and in large numbers. The Convention was opened at 6 P.M., in St. Thomas's Church ; and at a later period divine service was held, and a solemn and earnest sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Chipman, of Christ Church, Detroit, from Jonah, i. 6.

On Wednesday morning divine service was held, and a strong and able sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Cuming, of Grand Rapids, from Ephesians iv. 4. In some passages the preacher rose to great power and thrilling pathos. One thing in this Convention would at once strike a stranger—the highly respectable and influential character, both of clergy and laity. The clergy, even in the missionary field, are much more stationary than in many other dioceses, and the intelligence and high character of the lay-delegates, not only from the yeomanry of the rural parishes, but from men of high professional and commercial standing in the larger towns, gave a life, and freshness, and power to the deliberations, which is not often seen even in the larger councils of the Church. One thing was worthy of especial remark, the missionary character of the deliberations, according to the spirit of the prayer for all conventions of the Church, “that the comfortable gospel of Christ may be truly preached, truly received, and truly followed, in all places, to the breaking down the kingdom of sin, Satan, and death, till the whole of Christ's dispersed sheep, being gathered into one fold, shall become partakers of everlasting life, through the merits and death of Jesus Christ our Saviour.”

They have here a vigorous system of diocesan missionary operations, and as after the cheering reports of the committee on that important subject, the parishes were called in order for their pledges for the coming year, there was a succession of short, telling, and deeply interesting speeches, full of the right spirit, and bringing forth good fruit, in an increase of \$300,

upon the ratio of last year, making the amount pledged for this year almost \$1600. In the evening a Missionary Meeting was held, at which it was our pleasant duty to present the claims of our Domestic Missions, in its bearing on and connection with the vigorous prosecution of diocesan missions, and we were encouraged and sustained by the Bishop and many of the clergy and laity, in a running fire of warm-hearted, earnest, kind, and effective addresses, which warmed and raised the hearts and hopes of all, and made it an occasion long to be remembered and cherished by us, with sincere pleasure and lively gratitude. A liberal offering was made, and the Convention adjourned at near 11 o'clock, P.M., when we all scattered by the various trains at midnight, so that but few of us were left by morning light in this pleasant and hospitable town. The name of Battle Creek is surely a misnomer, if we consider the kindness of the people, or the harmony and good feeling which characterized the deliberations of the Convention.

The early morning brought us to the kind and hospitable home of the Bishop of Detroit, where we spent the time, before the Sunday, quietly and pleasantly, as a season of rest, refreshment, and unalloyed enjoyment.

The Second Sunday after Trinity, June 13, was spent in Detroit, and we preached in the morning at St. Paul's, in the afternoon at the Mariners' Church, and in the evening at Christ Church; with collections on each occasion. We were indebted to the kindly interest of both clergy and laity, but especially to the kind and warm co-operation of the Bishop, who is ever ready and foremost, in leading on and stirring up his well trained and liberal people to love and good works. His noble church, his large and intelligent congregation, his flourishing Sunday-school, and his well-ordered and vigorous parish, are all as carefully looked after as if he had not the care of all the churches. Few who have not visited it, can have any idea of the beauty and substantial character of the city of Detroit. Those who have associated it with the idea of an old French town, stagnant in life, and destitute of taste and beauty, will

be astonished at its well-built streets, its broad avenues, and its noble buildings. Long may it flourish in all that is prosperous and happy, and long may the Bishop live to see his parish, his city, and his diocese, grow and prosper in the rich blessings both of Providence and grace. We desire no greater happiness in our work than an occasional refreshment here, in the sunshine of cordial kindness, hearty and sincere good will, and ready and large-hearted liberality.

One or two reflections press upon our minds and hearts in the pleasant review of this rapid journey, so filled up with interesting services and delightful recollections.

The first is the efficient character of our Missionary corps for fidelity and ability, as well as earnestness and self-denial in their arduous duties. It was our privilege to hear several of them preach, with an unction and power which would do credit to our settled ministry in any diocese ; and we heard from all quarters, episcopal, clerical and lay, but one united testimony to their zeal, ability, and faithfulness. It is our firm conviction, deepened and strengthened by an extensive personal acquaintance and observation, that we never had in our Missionary field a Missionary band of so high an order, for all that constitutes efficiency, and must ensure success. The toils, trials, privations, and success of our faithful Missionaries commend them everywhere to the sympathy, prayers, and liberality of their more favored brethren in the ministry and in the Church. If ready Christian hearts could see and know what we have seen, and do testify, warm hearts, ready sympathies, and full and open hands would not be wanting for their comfort, and the vigorous and successful carrying on of our great work. May favored parishes, and the people everywhere, whom God has richly blessed, learn to feel more, pray more, and to give more, for the poor Missionary, in his toils, and the weary wilderness, in its wants and woes.

One other reflection will close this rapid *resume* of our recent wanderings. It is the earnest, vigorous life of the Church at present everywhere. There is now no standing still, no stag-

nation, no going back in the inward life or outward working of the Church. Earnest work, and the true missionary spirit, are the uniting holy bond to draw closer all hearts and hands in the great work for God and for his Church. Differences of opinion lessen, suspicions and misapprehensions dwindle down and flee away, before the spirit of earnest work, and true warm-hearted love to God and man. This is the holy bond of union and communion to unite and bless us all. May it prevail and abound, until in all places, all our clergy, congregations, people, "shall, with one heart, desire the prosperity of Christ's Holy Apostolic Church, and with one mouth may profess the faith once delivered to the saints." We are convinced that this delightful spirit is growing and extending in all the borders of the Church. It was our pleasure and privilege, during our recent journey, not only to unite with brethren of the clergy and laity, in the common prayers of our beloved Liturgy, but also to kneel at the altar of our common Lord, in the breaking and partaking of "the one bread, and the one body," in the dioceses of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Michigan; and really it would be hard for us to tell in what place, or with what classes of our brethren of the Church, we saw and felt most proofs of love, most clear and certain signs of life, and earnest, fruitful faith and zeal. We are too often narrow in our views, because we live in our own narrow sphere, and neither know nor feel the atmosphere, and pleasant scenes, warm hearts and hands, and lives of faith and love, which are to be found without. While there is so much of vigorous work, we cannot long nor widely fail of the rich blessing of substantial concord, "endeavoring to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace." "Conciliation without compromise," should be now the chosen cherished motto of every honest churchman and every Christian heart.

"In necessariis unitas, in non necessariis libertas, in omnibus charitas." Let these words of primitive Catholic unity and concord be written on all our hearts and fruitful in our lives; and then, from Maine to California and Oregon, and

from Michigan and Wisconsin to Florida and Texas, shall our beloved Church lift up her head with joy, and go forth "fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners." We want no party lines, no party names, to fire our zeal and warm our love; but brethren all in holy bonds, with the one Lord, and the one faith, let us glory only in the names of Christians and of churchmen, engrafting apostolic evangelic zeal and love on the good old stock of apostolic order, unity, and peace. "Then shall the earth bring forth her increase, and God, even our own God, shall give us his blessing."

Georgia.

Milledgeville—Rev. William M. Carmichael, D. D.

On the first Sunday in November last your missionary commenced his labors in this parish. More than a year previous it became vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Mr. McAuley, and during the whole of that time, with the exception of a few weeks, when the Rev. Mr. McAllister, of St. Mary's, and the Rev. ——— late of Kentucky, [officiated, the congregation has been left literally as sheep having no shepherd. The Church, as a matter of course, suffered greatly by this long suspension of her services, insomuch that many became exceedingly disheartened, while not a few despaired of ever seeing those services revived, under the fostering care and zeal of a faithful minister of Christ.

In the good providence of God, however, I was mercifully directed to this place, on account of its mild and genial climate for persons laboring under any affection of the throat; and I am happy to state that my voice not only, but my general health, have been greatly benefited by the change, and that I have been enabled, thus far, to perform my duties without a single intermission, though oftentimes not without extreme difficulty and labor.

During the months of November and December, when the Legislature of the State was in session, the church was well attended, and since that period, although a great falling off was anticipated, it has been gradually gaining in numbers and influence; and, notwithstanding we can only reckon some nineteen or twenty communicants, the most of whom are females, yet the congregation generally in attendance is vastly superior to the ordinary run of congregations whose Communion list is so small; and the prospect is, if we are not deceived, that it will be considerably increased before the close of another year. Besides the usual services of

Sunday, services have also been kept up twice a week since the beginning of Lent, as well as every day during Passion Week, accompanied with a sermon on Ash Wednesday and Good Friday.

Recently our beloved Bishop paid us a hurried visit, and, although very short notice was given for preparation, he preached twice, and confirmed two persons who were not reared in the bosom of the Church. At his next visitation, which is soon to occur, we hope to have a larger addition from the same source, if the Lord will.

Indiana.

Delphi—Rev. A. J. M. Hudson.

NOTHING of very special interest has occurred in my field of labor since my last report. Since the first of June last, I have given one half of my time to Trinity Church, Logansport. Some year and a half or two years ago this latter parish became self-supporting. For a season it did run well, but, for causes to me unknown, I found it utterly prostrated, and (as I only make them flying visits once in two weeks) it is very doubtful whether I shall be able to do them much good. Both there and here, (in St. Mary's, Delphi,) the undivided labors of a minister are indispensable, in order to anything like reasonable success.

Here in St. Mary's, where we had lost many by death and removal, and where, consequently, matters have been looking very gloomy, a better time has now come. One most excellent *new* Church family has already moved in, and another old one is now returning; also a third one—and none could be better—seems pretty sure to come among us in a few months; also, two individual communicants have recently located here. This acquisition from abroad cheers our old members, and will have a wholesome influence on our community in our behalf. A long time ago the members of our choir mostly moved away, so that that was broken up, and our melodeon silenced; now all this is being revived. Our Sunday School, also, is now emerging into spring, and showing signs of budding and blooming again. In fact, I trust that our melancholy winter is now giving place to another summer.

Illinois.

Tiskilwa—Rev. F. B. Nash.

I AM greatly gratified in having what seem to me good reasons for making a much more encouraging report of the situation of the Church in these parts than I made in my last.

I thought, for a time, that I should be under the necessity of resigning my charge here in the spring, and had concluded to do so, but upon making known my intention, there was such a manifestation of friendly feeling, and anxiety for me to remain, upon the part of many not Episcopalians, as well as upon the part of the friends of the Church, and such assurances of a better support hereafter, as were in a high degree gratifying and encouraging to me. They convinced me that it was my duty to remain here, and labor on. I do it now with more cheerful feelings than I have done for a long time.

We have now a comfortable and attractive place for holding Church services, and have, and are likely to have hereafter, large congregations. Only a small proportion of our congregation, it is true, are Episcopalians ; but, by constant attendance at our services, we may reasonably hope many will learn to appreciate their excellence, and to admire the sober, conservative ways of our Church, and be led in the end to connect themselves with it. I trust God has a work for me to do in the permanent establishment of the Episcopal Church in this place. May He crown my efforts to do it with success.

There has been of late quite an encouraging increase of Church interest in the Providence neighborhood. I preach there now once every Sunday.

The friends of the Church at Princeton have thought it best to discontinue holding regular services there for the present. I greatly regret the necessity, and hope and believe that the effort to establish the Church there will be renewed, ere long, under more encouraging circumstances. I am confident that the effort already made will not prove to have been vain.

Geneseo, &c.—Rev. S. Goodale.

THIS field was new, and though there were some favorable indications, I regarded the enterprise as an experiment, not having very strong faith that much could be accomplished in behalf of our Church.

I have been steadily at the post, officiating on alternate Sundays at each place, in a morning and afternoon service. At Geneseo the attendance has been from fifty to seventy-five, although we meet in a hall in the second story of a seminary, by the side of a very large and attractive house of worship, with a large, well established, and influential congregation. Without doubt an effort would have been made ere this to build a church, had not the state of the times thrown such an enterprise into some uncertain future.

I found but three communicants, have added five—present number, eight ; three confirmed ; some fifteen families—fifty individuals.

Cambridge, a much smaller village than Geneseo, has *six* organized congregations, and these divisions are adhered to with a *strictness* uncommon at the West. It is the county seat of Henry County, in the midst of a very fine farming country, but has no railroad communication nearer than Geneseo, about twelve miles distant. The parish is made up of some ten families, embracing about as many communicants, living a few miles from town, with one exception.

All things considered, I can see no probability that the Church can grow much for some time to come ; and unless those few Church families make great exertion, it will be difficult to sustain our services even as at present, when the danger will be that we shall lose the little hold we already have. I have here baptized two children.

Michigan.

Saginaw City—Rev. V. Spalding.

THE missionary now *resigns the mission to Saginaw City and County*, with which you have entrusted him for the past five and a half years. He regrets that he cannot say he does this because the church here is now able to go alone. He has striven to produce that result, but without success. A fresh laborer may perhaps bring this field to that point of fruitfulness in less than half the time he has been sowing the seed. It presents, in many respects, an inviting aspect to an earnest worker. Three organized parishes, in as many thriving towns on the Saginaw river, easily accessible by water or land carriage ; an increasing, intelligent, and enterprising population ; not, to be sure, generally addicted to the practice of religious duties, but respectful to its ministers, and rather more liberal in their support of such as they like than is usual in small towns ; a body of communicants numbering between forty and fifty (nearly all women) ; congregations of respectable size and well trained in Church worship, and in one of the parishes (Saginaw City) a spacious and beautiful church edifice, finished, capable of seating three hundred or more, which he hopes may not long remain vacant after his departure to another field, to which he seems providentially beckoned.

Since my last report in January, besides the ordinary Sunday services in my three parishes of Saginaw City, East Saginaw, and Lower Saginaw, I have baptized one infant, attended one funeral nine miles out in the country, solemnized one marriage, baptized one adult, administered the Communion to seventeen persons, held service and preached on Ash-Wednesday, and on each Wednesday morning in Lent, until the 13th of March ; from which time to the end of the month I was absent by leave of the Bishop.

The "pew system," in our new church here, together with the very imperfect means provided for warming it, has had the effect of making our congregation, the past winter, less numerous on ordinary occasions than it was before, in the school-room, where all felt they had an equal right to go, (as they should have in the church,) and which, though dirty and inconvenient, could be made warm in any weather. There are few who have the patience to sit out a service in a temperature twenty or thirty degrees below the freezing point, or the humility to take a seat in a pew that is virtually labeled "for the poor," in consequence of the appropriation of other pews by sale or rent.

The broken character of the winter has added much to the inconvenience and hazard of my visits to the different parts of my mission—the Saginaw river constituting the principal, and sometimes the only practicable avenue of approach to them—and that having been, a great deal of the time, in an uncertain state, between good ice and open navigation; but, by the hand of a protecting Providence, I have been preserved from any serious harm, and have met nothing worse than wet feet and tired limbs in my fifteen-mile walks, that I have frequently been obliged to take between this place and Lower Saginaw, when no beast could carry or draw me through the mixed snow and mud, and water and ice of that flat, moist region. One's sense of dependence upon God's mercy, however, is exceedingly quickened in crossing a *bayou*, deep enough to float a ship of the line, upon ice that yields and cracks under his feet at every step, as has sometimes been my hap this winter. But the servants, I trust, while they are in the path of duty, as well as the Master, may take to themselves the comfortable assurance that "it is written, He shall give His angels charge over thee, to keep thee, and in their hands they shall bear thee up."

Whether all these toils and perils will be productive of any fruit, remains to be seen. The appearances are not remarkably promising here of any considerable increase in our numbers or our godliness. The church edifice at this place, the only one we have in the county, still remains unconsecrated, for want of the payment of a small debt standing against it, and your missionary has to rely chiefly upon your allowance for his support.

Wisconsin.

Green Bay (Oneida Mission)—Rev. E. A. Goodnough.

THIS Mission has not for the past four years been in so flourishing a condition as it is at the present time. The religion of our Lord and Saviour gains friends every day. The enemies who have heretofore

injured the cause of Christ at the Mission have signified their intention to become, from this time forth, warm friends to that cause in so far as possible. Some of the worst persons are beginning gradually to feel the power of the Gospel; they no longer despise the religion of Christ, but see with their own eyes that it has a power which none of them can resist.

This very day a Chief, who has for a long time been an enemy to me, who has even declared that he would drive me away from this place, came to me in the humblest and most Christian-like manner, told me his faults, declared that it was his determination to live henceforth a godly life, and at last took me by the hand saying, "I accept you from this day for my spiritual father." And from many indications I am persuaded that the work of the Lord is, though slowly and silently, yet surely going forward. And in order to show you the progress the Gospel has already made among this tribe of native heathen, I will copy a few words that a female communicant addressed to those she left behind when she was called to depart this life. She said—

"Brothers, I have few words to say. I exhort you to strive harder in the heavenly race. The best of all things are for those who have repented. Therefore I thank the Almighty, who is in Heaven, that He has caused me to see my sins in their true colors, in time. He is the Head, He is above all. And it is His will to make an end to my course in this world. Now I stand before Him, where I have for a long time been expecting to stand. He is going to judge me. And I still humble myself low because He is great. I have always been afraid to break his Commandments. I have always prayed that He would forgive me all my sins; and that I might be on His side and walk in His ways. It is best to pray for His help; it is good to repent every day, and ask for His aid. He will always grant the prayers of those who pray earnestly for goodness. Be more faithful, strive harder: now I am soon to part from you. I have always tried to fulfil the agreement I made with Him when I was baptized. Now He is going to make an end of my course, it seems as though I had all my senses; yet I do not see what He is going to do with my soul. Yet He is merciful, and will forgive those who repent, and they shall receive everlasting joy in Heaven. Always remember that Sunday is God's day. I am not sorry that my life here is finished, for I know there is a better life into which I shall soon enter. Harken to the minister, and pray for him, for he has great works in his hands. I thank you all for your great kindness to me during my long sickness. I think God gave you such minds, and thank you for doing what He told you to do. May we all meet again in the next world. O Saviour, I give my soul into Thy hands."

Soon after this she fell asleep, as we trust, in Jesus. Many more are there here who love God with all their hearts; I wish I was able to aid them more in the Christian life.

The School-house is not yet begun; we hope to commence soon to get

out the timber for it. I would thankfully acknowledge the following sums which have been sent to me for the building of the School-house : \$1 from one who prays for thousands for the same object ; \$2 per Rev. S. B. Babcock, D. D. from a Christian lady ; \$5 from a regular reader of the " Spirit of Missions ;" \$5 per Rev. A. B. Atkins, from a parishioner, to aid in building a school-house for the " poor Indian ;" \$25 per Rev. D. H. Buel, a gift to the Indian Mission from the Sunday-school of St. Paul's Church, Burlington, Vt. Thus the friends to the Indians are gradually increasing in every part of the vineyard. May the Lord continue to raise up friends to this down-trodden and forsaken race. On the occasion of the Bishop's visit, our little church was crowded full of devout worshippers and eager listeners ; and I learned that as many were unable to get into the church, who either went home or remained about the church in hopes of hearing something. After a familiar discourse from the Bishop, in the course of which he remarked that it was more than twenty years ago when he first preached the word of life to them, the Holy Communion was administered to about eighty converted Indians by the Bishop, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Greene, of Green Bay, and the Missionary ; all the Indians, great and small, walked up to the chancel-rail and took the venerable Bishop by the hand.

Altogether the visit of the Bishop was highly edifying, and of great spiritual profit to both the Missionary and his flock ; our earnest prayer is that we may go on, to perfection through Christ our Lord. Amen.

Iowa.

Saint Joseph—Rev. William N. Irish.

SINCE my last Report I have received the following sums. From a lady in Savannah, \$15 ; from a collection on Advent Sunday in Christ Church, St. Joseph, \$7 40. I hope during the winter to make another collection, so that the above may be considered as a special collection for Domestic Missions.

Unavoidable circumstances prevented my having a Confirmation at the Bishop's last visitation, but we had other services which occupied the attention of the Bishop during the whole time he was with us, which was a week or more.

The corner stone of the church was laid, and the Vestry pledged the Bishop that the building should be completed as speedily as possible.

I have mentioned in my former Reports Mr. C. F. Loop, a candidate for Orders from this parish. He, I am happy to inform you, has recently been ordained, and is now the Missionary at Brunswick, Utica, and Chillicothe, in this Diocese. We have all reason to believe that he will be a useful and zealous minister of Christ.

You will perceive by my Report that the number of Communicants gradually increase,—many of them having communed with us for the first time since their Confirmation.

I have held (during the summer and fall) monthly services five miles from St. Joseph, when I found two or three Communicants. One of them presented a letter from the late Rev. William Armstrong, written over twenty years ago ; the other was an aged Communicant from Ireland, and was confirmed in 1790 by the Lord Bishop of Armagh.

Fort Madison—Rev. William Adderly.

SINCE the consecration of our church (in September last) there has been a marked improvement, especially in the temporal affairs of the congregation. The small debt is nearly extinguished. The attendance on the services has fully doubled, if not trebled. Both responses and music are well sustained.

A Sabbath School has been organized, and is now in successful operation, under the management of an efficient and zealous superintendent, aided by eight truly devoted teachers. The children, who now number fifty, are thoroughly instructed in the Church Catechism. A Bible Class has also been formed, which numbers eight members, who manifest a great interest in the study of divine truth ; from which, I trust, they derive both pleasure and profit.

As yet but few collections have been made for any object beyond the parish, as the whole efforts of the congregation have been, and are yet, directed to the debt on the church edifice, which the Vestry feel bound to have removed at as early a period as possible—which it is hoped will not be later than next spring. When that is done, I trust the congregation will do its duty in giving as freely as they have received.

In addition to the regular morning and evening services of Sundays, and a service and sermon on all the great Festivals and Fasts of the Church, I have had prayers and a lecture once per week during Lent and each evening of Passion week, which were well attended, and I trust with profit. I have also a service every Wednesday evening and a Bible class every Friday evening, in both of which much interest is manifested. The attendance on the services, generally, has been encouraging. The temporal condition of the congregation is prosperous, and I trust some advancement has been made in things spiritual. There is a promising future before us. No debt rests upon the property to be the cause of uneasiness and trouble. With everything as comfortable as could be desired with respect to the material sanctuary, it is to be hoped the congregation will apply themselves with renewed earnestness to things pertaining to God.

Fairfield and Washington—Rev. P. A. Johnson.

SINCE my last report, our church edifice in Fairfield has been made available for use, and we have worshipped in it throughout the winter. It was very gratifying to have a place of our own to assemble in and feel at home, though on account of unplastered walls and ceiling, it was not a very comfortable and inviting resort on cold Sundays during the winter ; and we felt truly glad that the mildness of the winter so much favored our circumstances.

It is surely very gratifying to a few of not much means that they have been able to erect a building which will answer well for time to come. And they have done this with but little help from abroad.

It is certainly gratifying to the Missionary, instead of going hither and thither, often unable to find a place to preach, to have a permanent and regular place of resort, which being known, he can be certain of a better attendance.

And our own Church people must be interested in knowing of and seeing Church edifices, of however simple pretensions, dotting the prairies, or in villages where the Episcopal Church was perhaps until lately very little known.

But as to the work in which we are sent, my attention has been confined to Fairfield, where I live.

Here I find an increasing interest, as I give my time to the place and hold regular services. There is an evident general concern and preference given here for our Church, according as her services are known.

We were favoured a short time since by a visit from the Bishop, who preached to a crowded house, and administered the Rite of Confirmation to three persons.

It is very satisfactory to the Bishop, as well as to ourselves, to hold the services in our own building. The communicants at Fairfield are but ten, and the average attendance about forty. We could hope for a larger attendance and better results if our services were more regular.

But my services are also given to Washington, Ottumwa, and Oskaloosa. These are all growing towns, especially the latter two, which must ere long become important and well-known locations. Our Church is well received in all, and one or more clergymen are greatly needed to supply these ; we hope, indeed, that the anxious ones in these places may be soon constantly cared for.

Acknowledgments.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

THE Treasurer of the Domestic Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from May 15, to June 15, 1858:

Massachusetts.

Boston—Grace, for Bishop Lee, of Iowa.....	50 00	
“ Trinity	38 00	
Fall River—Ascension, for Episcopal Miss. Assoc....	2 09	
Salem—St. Peter's, Sunday School, for Dr. Massock....	20 00	
“ A parishioner	15 00	
“ “	10 00	
Waltham—Christ, of which \$5 are from Sunday School, for Episcopal Miss. Assoc..	30 00	
Woods' Hole—Messiah, for Oregon.....	19 17	184 26

Rhode-Island.

Providence—Grace.....	57 67	
“ St. John's, Morning Sunday School, pledge in full for one quarter, to June 1, 1858, order of Bp. Lee, of Iowa.....	125 00	
Wickford—St. Paul's.....	20 00	202 67

Connecticut.

Fair Haven—St. James'.....	15 31	
Hebron—St. Peter's, ½.....	5 00	
Huntington—St. Paul's.....	3 00	
Meriden—St. Andrew's, ½.....	15 00	
Nichols' Farms—Trinity.....	3 00	
Old Saybrook—Grace.....	10 00	
Portland—Trinity.....	35 00	
Salisbury—St. John's.....	5 00	
Tashua—Christ.....	7 50	
Walton—St. Matthew's.....	7 26	106 07

New-York.

Beechwood—St. Mary's.....	14 81	
Brooklyn—Messiah.....	7 57	
Cohos—St. John's.....	11 50	
East Chester—St. Paul's.....	20 00	
New-Brighton—Christ, ½ contribution of a member.....	5 00	
New-York—Memorial Ch.....	10 00	
“ St. Stephen's, a member.....	2 00	
Tarrytown—Christ.....	34 57	105 45

New-Jersey.

Madison—Grace.....	5 00	
Mount Holly—St. Andrew's, Female Missionary Soc....	44 39	49 39

Pennsylvania.

Bellefonte—St. John's.....	25 00	
Lancaster—St. James'.....	100 00	
New-London—St. John's.....	1 96	
West Marlboro—St. James'....	1 53	128 49

Delaware.

Georgetown—St. Paul's.....	6 25	
Milford—Christ.....	3 72	10 00

Maryland.

Ann Arundel Co.—All Hallows' Parish	36 00	
Baltimore—St. Paul's.....	82 87	
Frederick Co., Pcterville—St. Mark's.....	14 50	
Queen Ann and Talbot Co's—St. Paul's Par.....	35 00	
St. Mary's Co.—All Faith Par.	5 00	
Washington, D. C.—Trinity, for Missions under Bp. Kemper	70 00	
“ “ Sigma, monthly installment on yearly contribution of \$100”	10 00	253 37

Virginia.

Buchanan—Trinity, Sunday School, ½	5 16	
Buckingham Co., Tillotson—St. Peter's, Ladies' Sewing Society, for Rev. Mr. Eppes, Florida.....	40 00	
Charles City Co.—Westover Parish.....	2 50	
Charlotte Co.—Roanoke Parish.	12 50	
Fairfax—Christ.....	5 50	
Holifax Co.—Antrim Parish..	19 00	
Hanover Co.—St. Martin's....	8 00	
Middlesex Co.—Christ.....	27 75	
Prince George Co.—Brandren Ch.....	18 50	
Roanoke Co.—Cornwall Par.—“ Mrs. H. Carrington.” ..	5 00	
“ “ “ Mrs. W. C.” ..	2 50	
“ “ “ Mrs. S. G.” ..	2 50	
Rockingham Co.—Rockingham Par.....	2 50	142 41

North Carolina.

Iredell—St. James'.....	50	
Rowan—Christ.....	2 75	
“ St. Andrew's.....	2 75	6 00

South Carolina.

Charleston—St. Michael's, for South West.....	23 80	
St. Andrew's Parish.....	20 00	43 80

Florida.

Ancella Mission.....	5 00	
Monticello—Christ.....	9 00	14 00

Ohio.

Cincinnati—Christ.....	211 04	
“ “ Sunday Sch'l, special, for Rev. R. S. Nash	50 00	
“ St. Paul's, of which \$91 87 are from Sunday School	151 67	
Worthington—St. John's.....	8 50	421 21

Indiana.			Mississippi.		
<i>La Porte</i> —St. John's	5 00		<i>Church Hill</i> —Christ, $\frac{1}{2}$	12 50	
<i>New-Harmony</i> —St. Stephen's..	5 00	10 00			
Illinois.			Louisiana.		
<i>Carlinsville</i> —St. Paul's	11 50		<i>New-Orleans</i> —Trinity	78 00	
<i>Chesterfield</i> —St. Peter's	6 50	18 00			
Kentucky.			Missouri.		
<i>Elizabethtown</i> —Hon. A. H. Churchill		4 00	<i>Booneville</i> —Christ	12 50	
Michigan.			Texas.		
<i>Clinton</i> —St. John's	2 40		<i>Austin</i> —Christ	32 90	
<i>Detroit</i> —Christ Ch.	60 00		From a Friend to Missions, per Rev. Mr. Gillette.....	10 00	42 90
Mariners' Ch.	13 60		Miscellaneous.		
St. Paul's.....	170 00		Episcopal Missionary Ass'n....	500 00	
Sunday School of do., $\frac{1}{2}$...	20 00		Legacies.		
Collection at the Convention of the Diocese at Battle Creek	50 00	316 00	Estate of Benjamin H. Purchard, Esq., late of Andover, Mass., per F. Cogswell, Esq.	28 00	
Wisconsin.			One-half of Legacy of Mrs. C. Rainsford, late of Christ Church, New-Brighton, New-York	50 00	
<i>Kenosha</i> —St. Matthew's	14 00		Legacy from late Philip Skelton, Esq., of Rochester, New-York.....	10 00	88 00
<i>Milwaukee</i> —St. James'	10 00		Total from May 15th, to June 15th, 1858.....	\$2,945 16	
" St. Paul's.....	85 14	109 14	Total from October 1st, 1857...	\$41,186 34	
Iowa.					
<i>Iowa City</i> —Home of Industry..		1 00			
Alabama.					
<i>Mobile</i> —Trinity, S. School....	36 00				
<i>Russell Co.</i> —Mrs. James A. Turner.....	50 00	86 00			

THE following sums, in aid of Domestic Missions, have been contributed through the Episcopal Missionary Association for the West in Philadelphia, by the following named Churches and individuals, from the 1st to the 30th day of May, inclusive, 1858:

<i>Western New-York</i> —St. Luke's Church, Rochester.....	15 00	<i>Indiana</i> —Christ Church, Sunday School, Madison.....	30 00
<i>New-Jersey</i> —Trinity Church, Newark.....	49 67	Total receipts in all the month of May, 1858.....	\$286 87
<i>Pennsylvania</i> —From "S." a friend to Missions, Phila..	20 00	To which add balance on hand, May 1st, per last account..	4,184 67
Uniontown, \$7 75; and Christ Church, Germantown, special, for Bp. Lee, Iowa, as advised, \$12: from Miss Susan Blakeslee, Springfield \$1.....	20 75	Of which sum the Treasurer of the Domestic Committee has received in same time. And there has been paid over, of special donations	1,743 67
<i>Delaware</i> —From Christ Ch., Christiana Hundred	26 45	As also for exchange on uncurrent funds.....	45 28 78
<i>Maryland</i> —A member of All Saints', Frederick, one-half of which for Bp. Lee, Iowa, for special purposes.	20 00	And leaving to be received by said Treasurer, when appropriated by the Association.....	\$2,699 09
<i>Virginia</i> —From Mrs. Yeaman Smith, Fredericksburg....	50 00		
Sunday Sch l, St. Matthew's, Wheeling, special.....	50 00		
From Rev. D. C. T. Davis..	5 00	105 00	

FOREIGN MISSIONS

OF THE

Protestant Episcopal Church.

JULY, 1858.

THE PROMISE FULFILLED.

THE extension of the Kingdom of Christ is the great business which should engage the heart, and the active and constant exertions of every Christian. This work, in, around, and beyond him, demands his thoughts, his prayers, his labors, his talents of every kind. For the proper and adequate discharge of duties relating hereto, a man must have no narrow views, limiting within a small circle what he shall conceive to be his whole duty and the full measure of his responsibility. He must get upon a point of observation high enough to see a *world* lying in wickedness; he must have a love sufficiently comprehensive to embrace all, and use such means and opportunities as God shall give him, to help to the utmost of his power in the work of extending the Redeemer's Kingdom.

To such a Christian, or to a congregation of such Christians, no appeal for any Missionary object is ever presented in vain; and every such Christian shall find a fulfillment of the Divine promise—"The liberal soul shall be made fat; and he that watereth shall be watered also himself."

There is this very erroneous impression which prevails quite extensively ; that what is done for objects outside of our own *home* field, and that home field is with some *their own Parish*, with others, *their own Diocese*, with others, *their own Country*—is so much taken away from strength at home. Such men have an idea that the home treasury is robbed when benefactions are bestowed upon fields beyond. We believe that experience proves, on the contrary, that in parishes where views of Missionary duty are most extended and comprehensive, there will be found the best results in fields lying at their very doors.

We are glad in this connection to cite a case, which furnishes conclusive proof that this is so ; and we will give it in the language of our honored brother, whose parish has learned, by a happy experience, the truth of those words of Scripture which we have given above, and which he chose as the text of the sermon* from which we take the following :

Our present scheme of missionary effort was begun in May, 1852. A period, therefore, of six years comes up for review.* Previous to the spring of 1852, the parish turned all its Missionary offerings into the channels of Foreign and Domestic Missions. These offerings averaged about eighty dollars a month. In the spring of 1852, it was determined by many zealous members of the parish, to attempt missionary work in our own city, where, upon examination, it was found, greatly to the surprise of some, that no little practical heathenism existed. It was also determined, that this home effort should be carried on in such a way, as not to interfere with what had been done for remoter fields. The stated offerings for General Missions were not to be lessened or in any way disturbed. Whatever funds were raised for a City Mission, were to be raised as an addition to those offerings for general purposes. It is a great satisfaction to be able to say, that this determination has, in the main, been strictly adhered to. The result is, that while the parish has continued to do all it ever did for Missions abroad, it has at the same time successfully carried on a noble work at home. The character and extent of this home work may be partially estimated by some statistics, which may be summed up as follows :

During the past six years a little over *eleven thousand dollars* have

* AN INTEREST IN MISSIONS, A SOURCE OF SPIRITUAL BLESSING. A Sermon preached on Sunday after Ascension, 1858, in St. Paul's Church, New-Haven, by the Rector.

been contributed to the maintenance of this work.* Two houses of worship have been erected upon large and eligible sites, containing an aggregate of nearly eleven hundred sittings. These sittings are all free. They may be occupied not only without rent, but by any class of persons whatever, who desire to hear the Word and join in the worship of Him to whose honor and glory they have been consecrated. We have acted upon no pre-conceived theory in regard to free Churches ; but believing them to be indispensable to the success of any strictly aggressive work of the Church, and also to be greatly needed even in this community—a community, than which, no other is better provided with places of worship, we have simply gone straight on in a practical way, and furnished Gospel services which could be enjoyed without money and without price. Our income for this purpose has steadily increased from year to year : being this year, notwithstanding the unprecedented severity of the moneyed pressure, nearly six hundred dollars in advance of the previous years. Meanwhile, it is proper to observe, that the distant fields of Church work have not been forgotten. The usual aid from the Parish has been sent to the Missions in Africa and China. For the last two years we have maintained Rev. HIRAM STONE, Missionary in Kansas Territory, at a salary of five hundred dollars a year ; besides numerous contributions towards sustaining feeble Parishes in the diocese.

We should be glad, if we had the room, to quote more largely from this sermon, and give, in addition to the foregoing, that part of it which presents the fulfillment of the promise of the text, in that while the Parish had been engaged in this noble work, it had itself increased greatly in every element of strength.

CHINA.

WE are quite sure our readers will be much interested by the following letter from the Rev. Mr. Liggins, in which particulars are given of efforts made by him and by the Rev. Mr. Williams to establish themselves in the interior, and to commence missionary operations in a place hitherto totally without the Gospel. The spirit manifested is a sufficient warrant that no slight difficulties will turn them from their purpose. When we remember that it is only two years since these young mis-

* For other Missionary purposes, during this time, about \$5,000 has been contributed.

sionaries reached Shanghai, and yet that months ago they were prepared by their acquisition of the Chinese language, to undertake a work of this kind, we have a striking proof, both of the greatly increased facilities for learning that language, as well as of the faithful and diligent use of those facilities on the part of these missionaries.

After detailing certain changes of arrangement in the disposition of the missionary force at Shanghai, he adds the following letter :

SHANGHAI, *March 5th*, 1858.

I WROTE the above while on the way to the City of *Dzang Zok*, which we had heard would be a very good place at which to commence a Mission. It is about 90 miles to the northwest of *Shanghai*, and contains over 100,000 inhabitants. We arrived there on Thursday, February 11th, and after remaining there about two weeks, being very much pleased both with the place and the people, we decided to try and engage rooms in some one of the various temples, just outside the city ; and if allowed to stay there, in the course of a few weeks endeavor to rent a house in the city to be used as a chapel, and as a place at which to distribute books. Besides the difficulty we found in getting a suitable house in the city, we were persuaded that it was more likely that we should be permitted to live outside, than inside the city. On Monday, February 22d, we succeeded in getting four rooms in a temple just outside the North Gate, and on the following day the Rev. Mr. Williams had his things moved from the boat into the temple, and took up his abode there. On Wednesday, I started for *Shanghai*, to bring household articles and a fresh supply of books for distribution.

Yesterday, while busy making preparations to return to *Dzang Zok*, Mr. Williams himself came in, and stated that after living in the temple seven days, he had been compelled to leave. The report of his staying there was soon noised abroad throughout the city and vicinity, and large numbers visited him at the temple. A report was also raised that foreigners were going to buy the temple, and after tearing it down build a foreign house on the site occupied by it. The policeman of the district, whether on his own responsibility, or at the command of his superiors, does not sufficiently appear, waited upon *Tsing Ngæ*, the priest who let the rooms to us, and informed him that the "foreigner" must leave at once, and that if he did not leave, he would take him (the priest) before the Mandarins, and have him severely beaten. The priest came to Mr. Williams in great trepidation, and begged him to leave, at the same time

returning the money which had been advanced. Under these circumstances Mr. Williams judged it best to leave.

While we deeply regret the turn affairs have taken, we are not without hope that we shall yet succeed in establishing ourselves at this city. Before Mr. Williams left, he had an offer made of a good house in the city ; but as it was situated in a business and noisy thoroughfare, where crowds would almost continually surround the house, he did not accept the offer. We expect to leave *Shanghai* again in a few days, to renew our attempt outside the city, and a little farther off than before.

We certainly shall not give up *Dzang Zok* until we believe that it is useless to persevere ; for at no one of the many cities which we have visited have the "Foreign Teachers" been treated with such respect ; and nowhere have our books been so thankfully received, nor our preaching so attentively listened to.

It has an extensive commerce with *Su-chau*, *Kwung-san*, *Shanghai*, and other cities ; and is in a very prosperous and thriving condition. While it is but 28 miles from the capital, *Su-chau*, it is yet not on the direct route from *Shanghai* to the capital ; and it will be but seldom visited by those abandoned sailors, and other foreigners, who are a disgrace to the Christian nations from which they come, and who so hinder the Missionary work among this people. For these, and other reasons, it is that we have been so delighted with our visit to this city ; and we shall turn our backs upon it with a heavy heart, if our efforts to establish ourselves there prove eventually unsuccessful.

That God would bless our endeavors to commence a Mission at this desirable place, we solicit an interest in the prayers of each of the members of the Foreign Committee, and of all who desire to see our Mission extending itself into the interior of this country, where the name of Christ is not known, and his Gospel is not preached.

With much esteem,

Very truly yours,

J. LIGGINS.

EXTRACTS FROM JOURNAL OF REV. E. W. SYLE.

January, 1858.

Sunday, 3d.—Both our native Deacons being absent—*Chi* in the country, with our brethren Liggins and Williams ; *Chu-kiung* called to *Soo-chau* by the sickness of his mother—the preachings both at church and chapel devolved on me. I am made aware, however, by the weakness of my throat that I must needs desist, for a season at least, from using my voice as much as heretofore.

4th.—One of the Chinese gentlemen who came to visit us when at *Hang-chow* called in a very friendly way to-day. He lives at *Ria-ding*, and proves to be something of a musician. I hope to know something more of him and of his town's-people before very long.

7th.—News reached us to-day which must needs affect the progress of our Missionary work here. Canton has been taken by the allied French and British forces, and financial embarrassments in the United States have reached an almost unexampled height. After having been twelve years in the field, we are getting used to commotions and embarrassments, wars and rumors of wars : they strike us now as only so many added evidences that the end is being hastened.

9th.—Our brethren Liggins and Williams returned from the country yesterday, not having succeeded yet in procuring a dwelling-house at *Ta-chong*.

10th.—Mr. Nelson preached in the chapel this morning, and I at the church in the afternoon. Such a continuance of wet weather as we have had this year has not been known during all our previous experience. Its effect in causing a general depression is quite marked : business flags, the streets are almost free of passers-by, the churches unfrequented. Other things being equal, we long for openings which will enable us to move freely among the higher regions of the interior, where souls are of not less value than they are here, and bodily health may be reinvigorated, and the drawbacks connected with a busy commercial sea-port be avoided.

This station has its peculiar advantages, and its importance can hardly be over-rated ; but the interior is our "Great West," and may not be neglected.

11th.—A trader from *Tier-tsin*, whom I met to-day, assured me that the whole province of "*Heh Loong Riang*" (i.e., "Blackdragon River"—the *Amoor*) had been ceded to the Russians ; a thing not unlikely to have happened. The Russians have never shown themselves good foster-fathers towards Missions not of the Greek Church.

11th to 19th.—The chief part of the morning in these days, and sometimes the afternoons (Sundays excepted, of course), occupied in revising the Morning Service, as translated and in use among us. This work was committed by the Bishop to Mr. Nelson and myself, and I trust that we have embodied in it the best results of whatever we may have attained to, in regard to this language, up to the present time.

Dr. Burton (who now acts as physician to our Mission, in place of Dr. Lockhart, who has returned to England) recommends me to use my throat as little as possible, and puts me under regular treatment as a patient—difficult but descriptive word ! It seems a plain indication of God's providence that I must study more and speak less than my habit has been to do.

At the meeting of our Missionary Conference, on the 18th, a paper was read by Mr. Edkins of the L. M. S., on "The best method of preaching to the Chinese"—a subject which was earnestly discussed, and which proved of so much interest that its consideration was to be continued a month hence.

21st.—At the Mission Meeting which we held this evening, our brethren Liggins and Williams brought up for a fresh and full consideration the question of their devoting themselves to the itinerating work, with the hope of finding, after a while, some place inland where they might commence a new station. Much as needs to be done before our work at this place can be attended to efficiently (to accomplish which requires five men at the least), still the places where the Saviour's name has not yet been heard have the very first claim; and our younger brethren's hearts being drawn towards those regions which have least and want most, both Mr. Nelson and myself felt that all we had to do was to bid them good speed in the name of the Lord. An old, almost obsolete, thought flashed across my mind, that possibly the Church at home might send out some more fellow-laborers to us one of these days—but it was a mere thought, and had no hopefulness mingled with it. Alas for our Church—for her own sake!

22nd.—Dr. Parker, Missionary physician, from Ningpo, paid us a visit, and gave us much interesting information connected with his work there. His influence, and that of Dr. MacCartee, would seem to have been very widely felt.

23rd to 27th.—The mornings are still devoted by Mr. Nelson and myself to the revision of our several Services. We are now engaged on the Marriage Service—an approaching wedding between *Yang He Ding* and one of the baptized scholars of the Girls' school being about to take place soon. Christian households are beginning to grow up around us.

28th.—The wedding just referred to took place this morning, and was conducted with much propriety, and with the absence of any usages even looking towards idolatry. It is a very delicate task sometimes to discriminate between what may, and what may not, be retained, on such occasions as marriages, funerals, birth-days, &c., and we have now arrived at that stage of progress when these things are practically forced upon us, and the conflict is commenced in earnest between the old things that must pass away and the principles which are emphatically new.

29th.—At our Mission Meeting this evening it was resolved that, after the approaching Chinese New Year, Mr. Nelson should have charge of the church and the city, and I of the chapel and the surrounding country. This change was made almost indispensable by the continued—I fear, chronic, weakness of my throat; whereas Mr. Nelson is blessed with a most efficient voice and an almost unlimited power of discourse. My con-

stitutional mobility will find its exercise in visiting the neighbouring towns.

February 2nd.—Now that the blind people—some of them communicants, some learners, some not possessing any religiousness at all—now that they are kept busy at work in a place not near to the church, they cannot attend there during the week as much as they did formerly when they were unoccupied. To counterbalance in part this disadvantage, I have made arrangements for one of the boys of the “Ashbourne School” to go there every afternoon and read aloud to the people, as they work, a chapter or two out of the Gospels. This boy, *Re-hwo* by name, is son of a former teacher of Mr. McClatchies, who was baptized—himself and his household—some years since.

4th.—The Chinese year is drawing to a close, and the School examinations call for attention. A few days since I examined *Chi's* day-school, which, like most others in the country, has suffered from irregularity of attendance. To-day the “Ashbourne School” was visited, and the scholars were found to have made good progress. Their teacher is one of the few old men who has made the effort to learn the alphabetic way of writing his own language, and the consequence is, that he can, without assistance from us, carry his scholars through all the books—Gospel of St. Matthew; Little Henry—his Bearer; Geography, &c., &c., which have been prepared by Mr. and Mrs. Keith.

The closing examination of our Boys' Boarding-school had taken place on the 27th. Though hastened a little on account of *He Ding's* wedding, it was very well arranged, and gave much satisfaction to all who attended. Perhaps I ought to except some of our Missionary friends who do not think well of our teaching the English language; but they must indeed see with different eyes than mine, if they do not perceive the incalculable advantage possessed by a young mind that is delivered from the thralldom of the Chinese tongue-no-tongue, and has opened to it the storehouse of the English language—Scriptures, Science, History, Geography, Mathematics, &c., &c.

6th.—*Chu Kiung's* school examined. The children had been carefully taught, and had eventually learned much of that priceless knowledge, on which, if the Lord's blessing is bestowed, they will be made wise unto salvation.

7th.—*Last Sunday in the Chinese year.* In the church I baptized a man named *Soong Kcen Kah*. His case had a peculiar interest, being one of a class which has become numerous,—men who, having been acquainted for years with the truths of Christianity without being affected by them, now profess that they feel a new interest in the whole subject. I met this man soon after my return to Shanghai, and we had some conversation on the great subject. After that, it was some time before I saw him again, and he assured me he had absented himself because he knew I

should feel suspicious of his motives if he applied for baptism while out of employment ; but that now he was teaching a school by which he was supported, and therefore he felt free to make application. He learned diligently what I appointed for him, and altogether showed so suitable a disposition that I was able to baptize him with a good hope that he had passed from death unto life.

This was a cheering incident, occurring as it did on the last day of my official charge of the city church. I handed over to Mr. Nelson the whole administration of affairs there, together with the names of eleven applicants for baptism, and the charge of the communicants—fourteen in number, who cluster round that spiritual home.

It is an arduous post ; one which requires more than I can do for it in my present circumstances. I feel no doubt that it will receive much more efficient attention at the hands of Mr. Nelson ; and I am sure my own mind will be more free to give itself to what I can accomplish, now that the painful burden of an ill-met responsibility is removed from my heart. I still retain the oversight of the blind people and their work experiment.

8th.—The “Brooklyn School” examined and dismissed—a brief notice, and one which can hardly be enlarged so as to be made a matter of interest to far-off friends ; but any who will make the effort to realize what it is to have the great truths of Christianity instilled into the minds of twenty children for a twelvemonth, will not fail to appreciate some of the meaning those few words convey. Let it be remembered, moreover, that outside of the school-room no ray of Christian light meets the eye of the little heathen-born scholar.

12th.—The preceding remarks apply with especial force to our boarding-school for girls, which was examined to-day. I will add no more, except that it was an interesting and encouraging occasion—one that had especial interest for me ; partly because of my personal engagement in the work of teaching these children ; partly as being the last of a number of examinations which have greatly impressed my own mind with the importance of our maintaining vigorously the ground we have occupied so encouragingly.

MISS FAY'S REPORT.

SHANGHAI, *March 4th*, 1858.

RIGHT REV. WILLIAM J. BOONE—

My dear Bishop : Though it has pleased our Heavenly Father to withdraw you for a season from your chosen field of labor, and you are no longer permitted “to go in and out among us,” to advise us in difficulties, to lighten our duties and cheer us in our toils ; yet I trust you have no less interest in us and in our work than when you were daily with us. There-

fore, as I am still in the same place and position in which you left me in the Boy's Boarding-school, trying, though in much weakness, to perform the duties thereof, I beg leave to submit to your notice the following Report of "how we have done" since you left us. And after the order of former Reports which you have requested us to write, I would *first* speak of the general supervision of the premises and school buildings, the repairs of which have occupied about the usual amount of time, and a little more than the ordinary annual expense, including the arrangements and changes that were made in the west wing of one of the dormitories, for the reception and home of *Mr. Yang* (as we now call *He Ding*) and his bride. This, however, was supervised by Mr. Nelson, and would hardly find a place in my Report except as being on the school premises.

The long continued rains and high tides have injured our garden, nearly washed away the walks and fences, and made the floors and walls of the lower rooms of the house so damp and wet, that they are quite uninhabitable. I have, however, been able to accommodate myself with a study and other rooms above stairs, without any additional expense.

2.—THE DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

For this I fear I have little vocation. It is still a dragging, wearying duty, and I am never in any respect satisfied with my efforts. The boys are fed and clothed after a fashion that might be called comfortable for boys in their station in life; but to do even this, upon their present allowance, requires of me such an amount of time, of management, of foresight, of carefulness, of economy, of eagle-eyed watching that nothing be lost, that everything be taken care of, that all be used and made the most of; and more than this, it brings me into such close contact, and daily acquaintance with all the petty details of poverty and filth, which seem the only noticeable features in the lower walks of Chinese house-keeping, that I am willing at any time to give it up to a more competent person, or to any one who may fancy the life of a missionary teacher is not one of self-denial, self-discipline, and self-sacrifice.

3.—CARE OF THE BOYS OUT OF SCHOOL.

In this I have succeeded a little better, and it has given me comparatively little trouble; nor have I been wearied as formerly by hearing complaints from others of their rudeness when out of school. On the contrary, even during the holidays (when you know they are allowed to go where they choose) several foreigners said to me, "I know 'your boys' when I meet them, by their cleanly look and upright bearing." I always charge the boys when they go out to remember they belong to Bishop Boone's school, and to remember Him whose eye is ever on their hearts, and "knows all their ways." I trust the admonition is not entirely lost.

4.—CARE OF THE SICK.

I cannot say, as in my last [Report, the duties of this department have been light, for they have been so heavy I quite broke down under them for a time. The first six months after you left us, some of the boys were sick continually, not only requiring medical attendance during the day, but watching at night, as there were long cases of fever, intermittent and remittent, bilious and typhoid, with occasional mental derangement. There were also several cases of Pneumonia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, &c. Some of the boys were very ill, and often for weeks I would quite despair of their lives; but it pleased God to raise them up again, and by His blessing upon the excellent skill and kindness of Dr. Lockhart, all recovered. I might also mention the kindness and sympathy we received from Dr. Wood, of the San Jacinto, U. S. N., who not unfrequently called and went through the dormitories with me, assisting and advising in cases which required more time than Dr. Lockhart could give. After watching and nursing the boys so long, and still continuing my ordinary duties of teaching those who were well, I was attacked with the fever (just as the last boy who had it was getting over it), and for two months was not able either to go in the school-room or dormitories, and ere I recovered, Dr. Wood left for America, and Dr. Lockhart for England. Their loss as friends and physicians we still deplore; though it has pleased our Heavenly Father to give both myself and the boys such a measure of health that we have had no occasion for medical attendance since their departure.

During my illness the principal part of my duties (except the teaching of my English classes) devolved on Mr. Yang, Mr. Nelson kindly taking the general oversight, looking over the accounts, paying the teachers, servants, &c., also the bills for rice.

5.—ENGLISH STUDIES.

The labor of this department has been divided about equally between Mr. Yang and myself (except when I was ill my class studied Chinese); not by either of us taking the entire charge of all the studies which a given class or classes were pursuing, but by his teaching all the classes in the morning that are studying Arithmetic, Geography, Astronomy, &c., and my teaching in the afternoon the same boys in Grammar, Composition, Moral Philosophy, Bible studies, Reading, &c. By this arrangement I know each day how every boy in school is getting along in his studies, which I could not do if I only took the entire charge of teaching one or two classes, as was the former arrangement in regard to foreign teachers and English studies. I am much gratified by the diligence and success of Mr. Yang in teaching, and by the improvement of the boys in all their English studies.

6.—CHINESE STUDIES.

In this department also I have been much pleased by the diligence and improvement of the boys, not only in committing their classics to memory, but also by their efforts to understand what they learn, and their progress in writing and Chinese composition. For the details of this department, the names of the books studied, number of pages learned by each boy, I refer you to the teachers, *Ching* and *Saw's* Reports in Chinese, which I forwarded you by last mail; though in their Reports they did not tell you (as they still consider the Bible even in Chinese a foreign book) that the boys had read the New Testament through several times with them, committing to memory the Gospel of St. Matthew and the Parables of our Lord as recorded by the four Evangelists. With me they have again read and recited the same, and have translated the whole of the New Testament (Dr. Bridgeman's version in *Kinglee*) into English. And when, after a lesson is recited, I lay aside the Chinese text and question them in English, and listen to their ready answers in my own dear native tongue, I feel a pleasure and satisfaction that makes former years of drudgery and toil, when I wondered if they ever would understand English, seem only a little moment.

(To be continued.)

MRS. ANNA M. PAYNE.

THE following notice of the late Mrs. Payne, wife of the Missionary Bishop of Africa, will be read with interest by all, and especially by those whose privilege it has been to enjoy a personal acquaintance with that faithful servant of the Lord Jesus Christ.

This notice is from the pen of one who has himself served for several years in the missionary field of Western Africa, although not in that part of it in which Mrs. Payne lived and labored. We are much indebted for the kind Christian sympathy which prompted this valuable testimonial, and trust that, by the blessing of God, it may be made the means of leading some to the consecration of themselves to the work of missions among the heathen:

“MEMORIALS of this sainted one have already been given to the Christian public. Another will scarcely be deemed superfluous. One possessed of

so much and varied excellence, may well furnish an edifying theme for many pens. The Church of Christ has an interest in the labors of all her servants; and when this service has been signal and successful, the record and the remembrance of it, is at once a duty of gratitude to her Divine Head, and an important means of edification to her members. The writer esteems it a privilege to take part in this office, and, in doing so, to pay a feeble tribute to the memory of one whose acquaintance he shall ever cherish as one of the boons of life.

Anna Matilda Barroll was a native of Chestertown, Kent County, Md. Interesting as it might be, neither the limits of this notice, nor the knowledge of the writer, will permit him to give the details of her early life. Suffice it to say, that she was of good and honorable family; that she enjoyed the precious fosterings of a Christian home; the refining influences of polite society; and the best educational facilities that could be commanded. Her course of study, though less ambitious than the curriculum of the Female Colleges of the present day, embraced a well adjusted union of the solid and the ornamental, and secured a harmonious culture of the head and heart. Her quick apprehension eagerly seized upon knowledge, and her vigorous understanding readily appropriated its severest lessons. Her reading, not remarkably extensive, was, however, various and select. Especially was she well versed in the Theological literature of her own Church; while with poetry and history she possessed more than an ordinary acquaintance. For to her naturally strong and discriminating intellect, were joined a cultivated taste and that instinctive purity of moral sentiment, characteristic of her sex, which, with genial impulse, led her to commune with the great masters, whether of prose or verse; and, as the crowning glory, that all were imbued with a noiseless, but deep and earnest piety, by whose hallowing presence her character was rounded into a symmetrical whole of beauty and of strength. Thus gifted by nature, and endowed by discipline and grace, Miss Barroll was eminently fitted for that exalted sphere of usefulness which, in the providence of God, she was called upon to fill.

“Arrived at the years of matured womanhood, in the spring of 1837 she was united in marriage to the Rev. Jno. Payne, one of the early graduates of that honored “School of the Prophets,” at Alexandria, Va. Mr. Payne, feeling himself called to serve the Master in a foreign field, found in the lady of his choice the fullest sympathy. Doubtless, the anxious love of relatives, as well as the hazardous nature of the enterprise itself, caused many perplexing struggles to stir her breast. But when these were weighed in the balance of Christian duty, the love of Christ and of souls preponderated; her fears were given to the winds; and thenceforward her heart panted with his own to break the bread of life to the perishing among the distant and degraded tribes of Africa.

“It is a beautiful and touching witness both of the love and the heroism

of woman, that she should so cheerfully resign the endearments and the delights of home, for the perils and the privations of a life in circumstances promising so little, either of the great objects of human hope or happiness. Instances there have been, no doubt, in which merely a romantic interest, or the love of an earthly object, may have determined the choice. But neither of these can be admitted to have exerted an undue influence in the case of Mrs. Payne. Hers, indeed, was not a prosaic temperament; and, among her latest conversations, she acknowledged, with an ingenuousness that was characteristic, that human affections did mingle with the motives which operated in bringing her to a heathen land. But however warm her feelings, they were not allowed to carry captive her judgment; nor will the fidelity, the zeal, the cheerfulness, with which she prosecuted her labors, during a period of over twenty years, admit of any other solution than that there was a sustaining principle which only a sense of duty could inspire, a devotion of heart which naught but the love of Christ could kindle. And if the affection borne to the loved one lightened those labors, and alleviated her trials, what do we see in this but one of those many exquisite adaptations of a benign Providence, by which He is wont to win the retiring and the timid to His service, and another of those beautiful compensations by which He makes that service their delight.

"A few weeks only, after her marriage, were given for sorrowful adieus, and the preparations needful for the voyage, when she was on the deep, far from country and kindred—bounding toward her future home. The passage was not a long one, and on the 4th of July, of the same year, she set foot on Africa's wild shore, at that loveliest of her headlands, called by the early Spanish navigators, *Cabo de Palm*, and still known as Cape Palmas. The transition from ship to shore is always grateful; but it is rudely shocking to female delicacy to be transferred abruptly from the delicacies of civilized life to immediate contact with naked barbarians. That was the early day of American Missions in Western Africa; and, if memory does not fail us, there was but one other white lady in all that field. Is it matter of wonder if, in such circumstances, strange and troublous emotions filled her bosom, as she surveyed her future home?

"The first scene of her labors was at *Mt. Vaughan*, a point selected by Dr. Savage, the pioneer of the Mission, two or three miles interiorward from the Cape. Here, Mrs. Payne's delicate constitution was subjected to that severe ordeal which the climate of Africa exacts of all foreigners who reside upon its shores. Trying as it was, she endured it with that cheerful patience which forms so lovely a feature in Christian character, and which in her shone with peculiar lustre. The process, however, in a few years, so wasted her physical powers, as to unfit her for labor, and to necessitate her return, for a time, to her native land.

"Meanwhile, about ten miles eastward from the Cape, at *Cavalla*, a point

of the coast whose outlines, to the lively fancy of Spanish or Portuguese seamen, presented the figure of a horse, (*Cavalla, Caballo*,) a new station, in the midst of a dense heathen population, was established. Here, after her return, with the exception of one other absence, she spent the residue of her life. It was there, at that sweet *Cavalla* home, looking out from amid embowering cocoa nuts upon the wide blue rolling sea, that the writer, in the summer of 1852, first enjoyed the privilege of her acquaintance; and there made prisoner, by the wreck of the vessel which should have borne him and his back to their own field, he was detained for seven weeks, ere an opportunity was afforded for their return. Insensible, indeed, must have been the nature which, for such a length of time, could enjoy the cordial and graceful hospitality, witness the cheerful toils, and participate in the Christian communion of that Mission circle, over which the light of her presence shed its benignant warmth, and cast a peculiar charm, without the liveliest remembrance—a remembrance which, brightened by the memories of later years, prompt the desire, now that praise can no more wound her sensitive ear, to record its grateful impressions of her worth.

“At this seat and centre of the Mission, Mrs. Payne at once became, and continued to be, the acknowledged female head. While a score of others, in quick succession, were required either to put off their armour, or to fight the battles of the Lord in less hostile fields, it was her distinction to be allowed to retain her post in this most exposed position—the very van of the invading host—for a term unusually prolonged. And it was a position no less critical than formidable for one so refined, so delicate, to fill. She was in the midst of a people upon whom the light of truth had never shined. The teachings of a drivelling superstition, ignorance, sensuality, sloth and consequent poverty, all perpetuated and increased from generation to generation, had reduced them well nigh to the lowest depths of moral and social corruption. And as she gazed on that festering mass of immortal beings, ready to sink into ruin irretrievable, yet capable of elevation, through the grace of the gospel, to a rank with the noblest and the purest of the sons of God, doubtless her spirit, like the apostle’s, was stirred in her, and she would fain have told them of the way of life. But, alas, her lips are closed. There is no common vehicle of communication between them. That strange speech must first be acquired by patient, persevering toil. And then, when the tongue can stammer out in their own language the wonderful works of God, how dull the intellect, how callous the heart, how darkened the conscience, of those addressed! The loftiest eloquence, and the most stirring appeals, fall like rain upon the rock, or sound upon the dead. It is by a slow process that light reaches the understanding, and truth affects the conscience of a besotted heathen. Old and fondly cherished errors must be dislodged before truth can find a home. And the

mind, so enfeebled by the sorcery of sin, can take in but little at a time, even when it can be aroused from its indifference to take it in at all.

"The enthusiastic, who sit at their firesides in Christian lands and think of the condition of the heathen, and the wonderful adaptation of the gospel to alleviate their woes, may easily picture to themselves listening crowds, eager to catch its glorious truths as they fall from the Missionary's lips. But the actual Missionary knows something very different. His is, emphatically, a work of patience and of faith. He must be content week after week, and year after year, to dole out line upon line, and precept upon precept, of truths the most elementary, and illustrations the most plain.

"It was in this quiet, unobtrusive way that Mrs. Payne's long Missionary life was spent, and her greatest good effected. Her labors were at times given to the instruction of the school of native girls, gathered at the station. But it was chiefly as the head of the household, directing the labors of others, exercising a wise and steady discipline over the wild and the wayward, ministering to the sick of the family, and dispensing to the necessities of the neighboring town, preparing garments in numbers entitling her to the fame of a Dorcas, and in visiting from house to house, conversing with the native women, inculcating the observance of the Sabbath, and inducing them to attend the sanctuary, that her wondrous activity and tireless energy found scope for their amplest exercise. To these humble ministries she gave herself from day to day, and year after year, with unwearied assiduity. Industry with her was a sacred duty. Nor was it a drudgery. She was as cheerful as she was industrious. From six in the morning until ten at night her head or hands, and often both, were constantly employed. For, in addition to the cares already enumerated, by adherence to a judicious system in the distribution of her time, she maintained a regular correspondence with a large circle of friends, aided her husband in preparing translations of the Scriptures for the press, and for some time before her death, acted as treasurer—or at least kept the books of the Mission—a trust which, in its present enlargement, imposes an amount of labor of which those without the experience can form little conception.

"There was one interruption to these labors, which formed an eventful episode in her history, and which deserves a brief notice here. During the summer of 1853, her health had become so impaired, that another visit to the United States was deemed necessary for its improvement. A sea voyage was at no time an excursion for pleasure to Mrs. Payne. It was always attended with sea-sickness of an unusually serious and distressing kind. The voyage was the more to be dreaded on this occasion, inasmuch as there were none to be with her to whom she could look for sympathy or assistance, but her nurse, and a sister of the Mission, almost as feeble as herself. Yet duty seemed to demand it, and, with Mrs. Payne

her voice was supreme. She embarked early in September of that year, but was detained on the coast till near the close of the month. When they had well nigh made the American coast, the vessel was thrown on beams-end by a sudden blast, and it was only by the cutting away of her masts, and dexterous pumping and bailing, that she did not go down. After floating some days at the mercy of the winds and the waves, with such jury-masts as could be rigged, she at length made the port of St. Thomas, W. I. Winter was approaching, yet here they were subjected to a most vexatious delay. For, besides the detention, their funds were in drafts, which were again and again refused before they could obtain cash to meet their immediate wants. At length an opportunity offered of sailing to Havana. There they took passage by steamer for New-York. But their perils were not yet ended. The steamer, on the coast of Jersey, went ashore. Government boats came to their relief, and at night, on a wild wintry sea, they were literally thrown into them, as they tossed frightfully on the maddened waters. There, in the depth of winter, wet and chilled, they were landed on those desert shores, miles from any human habitation. To remain there was to perish. Feeble at best, and benumbed with cold, they started for the nearest dwelling. The marshy earth sent up its frozen spikes, too weak to bear their weight, but strong enough to make travel quickly tiresome. More than once did Mrs. Payne sink down with utter exhaustion; and but for a friendly fellow-passenger who, at intervals, carried her in his arms, those bleak winds, ere the morning, might have howled her requiem.

“This was a long and painful separation, as well to her husband, as herself. Through unaccountable miscarriages, several of her letters did not reach him till months after the rumor that the vessel in which she sailed had been lost. How anxious must have been the suspense! How grateful, after an absence of fifteen months, their restoration to each other;—the more so, the object of the voyage having, in a good measure been secured.

“The years following her return were, in some respects, the most important and pleasant of her life. It was then that the seed which had long been sown, began to yield a joyful harvest. The truth was now making its conquests, not among the members of the school merely, which it had, more or less, been doing all along; but among the adult population of the towns. It was meet that she should be there, with gentle hand, to nurse the babes in Christ, and to rejoice with others at their nativity.

“To present a just portraiture of Mrs. Payne’s character is a difficult task. There was in it such a blending and thorough interpenetration of the physical, the mental, and the moral, as to render a strict analysis impossible. Its separate features have already been touched, in the course of this narrative. An attempt at a fuller view, inclusive of her personal appearance, may yet not be inappropriate.

"Mrs. Payne's *physique* was cast in a delicate mould. Her figure, somewhat above the medium height, was slight, but elegant and graceful. Her complexion was delicately clear, revealing, in moments of excitement, tints of the purest vermilion. Her features were wanting in that regularity and gentle fullness, which, perhaps, enter into the common conception of beauty; yet hers was a most interesting face. Its expansive forehead, arching brow, and large blue eye, gave clear intimations of thoughtfulness and ardor; while her expressive mouth told as plainly of a strongly executive will. Its whole contour, lines, and filling, were suggestive only of the spiritual.

"Inheriting a pulmonic affection, her health was never firm, nor her strength vigorous. Yet her body was of the finest organization. The vitalizing principle was intensely forceful. Seldom has matter been lifted so nearly to the sphere of spirit. Scarcely, if ever, has the spirit been seen so to assert its mastery over the physical, and so nearly make good its independence of its encumbering clay. It was, indeed, a beauty and an admiration to see that fragile form, which linked to a more lethargic nature would have been seeking repose upon its couch, glide with an elasticity, and an ærial lightness, even as the roe's.

"To man is generally conceded a superior intellect, to woman a more genial wealth of the affections. It was Mrs. Payne's distinction to possess both in beautiful combination. Her physical organization being so fine, her sensations were keen, her perceptions clear, her impressions vivid. Her intellect rose with steady wing to the highest themes of thought, and held them with a strong and powerful grasp.

"Hence her convictions were intimate, and her opinions decided. Nor was she without that womanly instinct, more akin, perhaps, to the moral than the intellectual faculties, which seizes intuitively the lineaments of truth, and reaches at a leap the highest conclusions of reason. It was these high qualities of mind that made her ever the wise, the judicious, the invaluable counsellor of her husband. With a modesty that shrank from every appearance of dictation, and every semblance of a self-judged wisdom, her opinions had a weight, and her judgments an authority, which seldom failed to leave their impress as well on the great as the less important decisions connected with the Mission.

"The "active powers" in Mrs. Payne were of the same type as her physical and mental. Her temperament was sanguine. Her feelings, under the restraints of a pure taste and resolute will, were strong and ardent. Hope was bright, love fervent. Truths and principles which had found place in her understanding, were made vital, and clothing themselves in desires, went forth on missions of beneficence. Sincerity, heartiness, and benevolence breathed and beamed in her countenance, her words, her conduct. Truth was the substrate and the staple of her character, the per-

vading and controlling principle of her life. A true woman by nature and by grace a true Christian, she was, therefore, a true lady, friend, wife, and Missionary of the Cross. No one was at a further remove from all formality or outward show. Hence her most sacred feelings were deep, and did not court observance. For while habitual cheerfulness, suavity and transparency marked her intercourse with all, there was still a dignified reserve which refused to unveil the inmost workings of her soul.

"Her religious convictions were intimate, active, and supreme. Her understanding bowed reverently to the majesty of divine truth. Her conscience was full of light and tenderness, and her will steadfastly obeyed its dictates. Her heart warmly embraced the doctrines of grace, in all their humbling aspects. Indeed, only these doctrines, savingly applied, could have subdued her naturally high spirit to the gentleness, meekness, and humility of the gospel.

"Possessed of such elements of character, a life of beautiful consistency was the natural result. Her holy activity was arrested only by absolute inability for labor. Then, patience and devout resignation succeeded. Her example, under all circumstances, shone bright to the view of all, and brightest to those who knew her best. Frailties, as all, she had; but they were more felt by herself than observed by others. Her virtues will live and shine, while they are lost in oblivion.

"Let us now come to the closing scene. Her last illness was protracted and severe. During the last year her constitutional disease made rapid progress towards its appointed end. She was wasted under its ravages to the extreme of weakness, months before her decease. Her sufferings were greatly aggravated by a cutaneous disorder, which made rest in any position almost impossible. Yet her mind retained its wonted clearness, and her feelings their habitual serenity to the last. Never in raptures, sweet peace filled her soul, and calmed the tumults which otherwise the agony she experienced must have occasioned to herself, and the loving ones around her. Her anguish, indeed, was great; yet may there not be seen therein a wise and merciful hand. The meek, the cheerful patience with which it was endured, was this not an impressive lesson to all who beheld her, of the sustaining power of the gospel? And then she was bound to earth by the strongest, tenderest ties. Twenty years of the closest companionship, in circumstances which served to render their intercourse peculiarly endearing, had knit the heartstrings of her husband and her own, into a union the most intimate and firm. The sudden breaking of such a union, how inexpressibly severe! It was in love that the earthly tabernacle was dissolved gradually, from day to day. Each successive pang tended to reconcile both to the unwelcome thought of separation, and prepared them for the change.

"The last words of departing saints are precious to surviving friends, and a legacy of priceless value to God's people. Mrs. Payne's natural reserve

with respect to her most sacred feelings, did not lead her to speak often of God's dealings with her soul. Yet she has not left us without a precious testimony of her faith, and the love of Jesus. In the words of one who knew her best, and to whom she could unbosom her thoughts as to another self: "Diffident and indisposed to speak of her religious experience, yet on the day before her death she gave expression to sentiments full of faith and comfort. 'Though my sufferings are great, in view of what Christ has borne for me, most cheerfully would I endure tenfold my greatest agony, during a whole life, if required so to do. When I am gone, grieve not for me. Think of the pain from which I shall be released, the bliss which I shall experience. Tell the native women, as long as I was able, I labored for them; and when no longer able to do this, I have not ceased to pray for them. It grieves me to think they are not Christians. Tell them that I have no fear of death. Christ has taken away its sting.'"

"Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

"We cannot follow that enfranchised spirit. It has entered into rest. It is happy in the bosom of its God. But it waits for re-union with the form which it dropped behind. And that precious shrine, redeemed also from enduring corruption, because still united to Him who is the resurrection and the life, shall yet awake in His likeness. Now it sleeps, sleeps in Jesus. In that beautiful garden, rich in fruits and redolent of flowers, side by side with Minor and Steele, and Smith and Holcomb, and the Sisters Patch, and Scott and Alley, it rests in peace. She fell at her post; and though in a foreign land, far from the dust of her kindred, it was where she wished to fall, and where she desired to rest.

"But though dead, she yet speaketh. Long will she live in the hearts of devoted friends, long in the memories of that heathen people. It was touching to see how the tidings of her death moved them as with the throes of an earthquake. Almost to a soul, they hastened from neighboring towns to test their sympathy and tender their condolence. Very generally they attended her funeral; and, a few days afterward, the chief men, as the representatives of the people, presented to the bereaved husband two bullocks, to them a costly offering, and, in their view, the highest expression of honor and regard.

"The fruits of Mr. Payne's labors among that people cannot be reckoned. We may be able to trace little, even of that which is visible, directly to her influence. For that influence was gentle like the dew, and silent as the heat, which yet warmeth into life. Of the seventy souls now forming the community of the faithful at Cavalla, and of those who have gone forth sowing the seed of the gospel at *Babo*, and *Tebo*, *Webo*, and publishing peace on the mountain heights of *Gero*, eighty miles from the sea, we know not how many were brought into the Kingdom through her instru-

mentality. No one of them may be able to recognize in her their mother in Christ. For her influence was not so much direct and visible, as circuitous and unseen. It was on and through her husband, and others in a less degree, that she operated upon those beyond. And this, indeed, is the highest praise and brightest glory of a wife. Oh! who shall tell out the value of those cheering smiles, that holy sympathy, that strengthening love, which flow in constant fullness, from the deep, unfailing fountain of woman's heart? It is mightier than speech, it is more powerful than eloquence. It is like the encompassing atmosphere bringing life and health upon its wings, and, like it, ponderous, even when it is unfelt. This was the power which Mrs. Payne put forth, and it was great. And though she is gone, it will still be greater. Like those mountain rills, which, as they descend, widen and deepen in their flow, until with majestic volume they pour themselves into the sea; so her influence, spreading from individual to individual, and perpetuating itself from generation to generation, will continue to enlarge, not merely to the end of time, but throughout the unending ages of eternity.

"To some, indeed, it may seem that Mrs. Payne's varied excellence found an unsuitable theatre among the sunken and besotted Africans. It was putting her light under a bushel, or casting pearls before swine. This is not the mind of Christ. This was not the judgment of St. Paul. He acknowledged himself debtor both to the Greeks and to the Barbarians, both to the wise and to the unwise. She might, it is true, have moved and shone in the circles of the great, and spent her days in luxurious ease. Hers was the sweeter luxury of doing good, the truer greatness of laboring and suffering for Christ. Never did she regret her choice. If she had had a thousand lives they would have all been spent in the same cause. Nor has she lost her reward. As she looks down from her seat in glory, and contemplates the path by which she ascended thither, upon what portion of it will she gaze with purer satisfaction than that which lay through Africa's gloom, but along which she scattered light? And will it not enlarge her joys, and raise her voice to a loftier pitch, even forever, that through her feeble endeavors souls were brought to Christ, whose voices, too, shall unite in swelling the anthems of redeeming love?"

D. A. W.

STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER OF THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE,

JUNE 16, 1858.

Payments since 1st Oct., 1857.....	\$56,777 82
Receipts " "	51,879 61

Treasury overdrawn.....	\$4,898 21
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LIST OF PACKAGES, &c., received at the Office of the Foreign Committee, 19 Bible House, since May 15th, 1858.

FROM	FOR	PACKAGE.	No.	FORWARDED BY
<i>Md.</i> , Mrs. R. J. Washington,	Rev. E. W. Syle, Chi.	One Box,	14	Ship, "Canvass Back."
			1, 7 and 8	" "
<i>Mass.</i> , Mrs. A. R. Perkins,	Rev. C. C. Hoffman, Af.,	"	6	Brig, "Ocean Eagle."
<i>Geo.</i> , Mr. Campbell,	Mrs. L. Davenport, Af.,	"	7	" "
<i>R. I.</i> , Mrs. E. Totten,	Com. B. J. Totten, U. S. S. "Vincennes"	One Box & Parc.	8	" "
<i>Pa.</i> , Ladies of St. Mark's Ch.,	Miss M. Ball, Af., ..			
	Miss Williford, Af., ..	One Box,	9	" "
<i>Geo.</i> , Mrs. M. Stiles,		"	10	" "
<i>N. Y.</i> , Made up of sundry parcels, ...	Rev. C. C. Hoffman, Af.,	"	11	" "
<i>Pa.</i> , D. M. Hogan, Esq.,	Mrs. C. M. Hoffman, Af.,	"	12	" "

Acknowledgments.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

THE Treasurer of the Foreign Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from May 15th to June 15th, 1858:

<i>New Hampshire.</i>	
<i>Portsmouth</i> —St. John's, Ladies' Miss. Soc. of, for Af.,	25 00
<i>Vermont.</i>	
<i>Fairfax</i> —Christ, ½	5 50
<i>Massachusetts.</i>	
<i>Boston</i> —Grace Ch. \$9; S. S. of do., for Af., \$28.	37 00
" Trinity, ed. of a child in China	25 00
<i>Salem</i> —St. Peter's, \$40; a parishioner, for Af., \$15; a memorial gift of little Martha. \$2 25	57 25
<i>Woods' Hole</i> —Messiah, for Af., \$20; S. S. of do., for Chi., \$4 46	24 46
A. R., for Af.	5 00
148 71	
<i>Rhode Island.</i>	
<i>Providence</i> —St. Stephen's	25 00
<i>Connecticut.</i>	
<i>Broad Brook</i> —Grace, S. S., for Af.	1 06

<i>Fair Haven</i> —St. James'	6 00
<i>Hamden</i> —Grace, \$36 35, which was erroneously ack'd in February No. as coming from <i>Hawley</i> —Grace.	
<i>Hartford</i> —St. John's, \$60; S. S. Scholar of do., for China, \$1, Af. \$1	68 00
<i>Hebron</i> —St. Peter's	5 00
<i>Huntington</i> —St. Paul's	1 00
<i>Meriden</i> —St. Andrew's, ½	15 00
<i>Middletown</i> —Holy Trinity, S. S., for scholarship in Af.	20 00
<i>New-Haven</i> —St. Paul's	150 00
<i>Nichols' Farms</i> —Trinity	1 00
<i>Old Saybrook</i> —Grace	5 13
<i>Portland</i> —Trinity	15 00
<i>Salisbury</i> —St. John's	5 00
<i>Tashua</i> —Christ Ch.	7 50
<i>West Port</i> —Christ Ch.	10 00
309 69	

New-York.

<i>Brooklyn</i> —Messiah	7 57
<i>Bloomington</i> ,*	
<i>Claverack</i> —Trinity, \$3 82; a member of do., for Africa, \$1 50	5 32
<i>Goshen</i> —Rev. J. J. Robertson, annual pledge for Af.	25 00
<i>Kings' Co.</i> , Fort Hamilton—St. John's, Mrs. M. C. D.	2 50
<i>Manhattanville</i> ,†	
<i>New-Brighton</i> —Christ Church, a member of, ½	5 09
<i>New-York</i> —Incarnation, spec'l collection for Af., \$53 05;	

* In March No., \$61, acknowledged as from St. Mary's, Bloomingdale, should have been \$61 86, from St. Mary's, Manhattanville.

† In March No., \$100, acknowledged as from St. Michael's, Manhattanville, should have been "through J. F. De Peyster, Esq., from St. Michael's, Bloomingdale."

S. S. of do., Lloyd Breck Soc., for library books for Hoffman Station, Af., \$10..	63	05
Memorial Ch.....	10	00
St. Mark's, monthly off'g for Chi. \$100, Af \$100..	200	00
Trinity, interest on \$5,000, for support of African Episcopate.....	250	00
“ Chapel Miss. Meeting.	97	59
Poughkeepsie—St. Paul's S. S., for ed. Ruth Oakley, Af....	10	00
Sag Harbor—Christ Ch., S. S..	2	00
Schenectady—St. George's, for Af.....	15	00
Troy—St. Paul's S. S., for Af.	20	00
White Plains—Grace, S. S., for Chi. \$15, Af. \$15.....	30	00

743 03

New-Jersey.

Camden—Rev. S. C. Stratton, for Chi.....	10	00
Elizabeth—St John's.....	70	00
Mount Holly—St. Andrew's Female Miss. Soc., for Af., \$10 25; Female School of do., for C. P., Af., \$13 36..	23	61
Orange—St. Mark's.....	75	00

178 61

Pennsylvania.

Bellefonte—St. John's, S. S., for Af.....	20	00
Germantown—Christ Ch., S. S., on acc't of sum, pledged for erection of schoolhouse, Cavalla.....	145	00
Lancaster—St. James', a member of, for ed. of W. E. F., Af.....	20	00
Montrose—St. Paul's, \$10; S. S. of do., for ed. of a child in Af., \$20.....	30	00
Muncey—Miss Ann Shoemaker, for Af.....	2	50
New-London—St. John's.....	1	96
Pequa—St. John's, S. S., for Af.	25	00
Philadelphia—St. Andrew's Soc. for the Promotion of Religion, for Miss Ball's Native School, Cavalla.....	20	00
Mrs. Geo. Lewis, two copies Cavalla Messenger.	1	00
Phoenixville—For Af.....	5	00
Tuscarora—Zion, S. S., for Af.	15	00
Willsboro—St. Paul's.....	22	00
West Marlboro—St. James'.....	1	54

309 00

Delaware.

New-Castle—Emmanuel.....	29	48
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Maryland.

Baltimore—Ascension, S. S., for schoolhouse near Cape Palmas.....	10	00
“ Grace.....	326	25
Cambridge—Great Choptank Par., for Af.....	13	00
Cumberland—Emmanuel Par., \$29, for Chi. & Af.; S. S.		

of do., for China and Af., \$9 39, erroneously credited in May No. to Penn.		
Frederick Co., Petersburg—St. Mark's Par., add.*.....	14	50
“ Pt of Rocks—St. Paul's, for Af.....	10	20
“ Urbana—Zion, for Af.....	34	80
St. Mary's Co.—All Faith Par., for Af. ½.....	5	00
Washington, D. C.—“ Sigma,” monthly paym't.....	10	40
“ Trinity, S. S., Chi. and Af.	400	00

813 75

Virginia.

Accomac, C. H.—St. James', S. S.....	1	30
Amherst Co., Lexington Par.—St. Mark's.....	6	00
“ “ Wm S. Greene, for enlarging St. Mark's.....	5	00
Buchanan—Trinity, S. S., ½..	5	16
Buckingham—Tillotson Par..	5	00
Caroline Co.—Grace, from Mrs. Wm. P. T., for enlg St. Mark's.....	5	00
Charles City—Westover Par. ½.	2	50
Charlotte Co.—Roanoke Par. ½.	12	50
Charlottesville—Christ Ch., \$140, for Af. \$100.....	240	00
Culpepper—St. Mark's Par., St. Paul's, for Chi., \$10; from Miss E. S., of do., for Chi. and Af., \$10.....	20	00
“ St. Mark's Par., St. James' Ch., for Af., \$5; from R. A. C., of do., for Chi. and Af., \$10; from J. S. K., of do., for Chi., \$5.....	20	00
Cumberland—Miss Ender.....	3	00
Eastville—Mrs. M. B. A., \$3; a subscriber to the Recorder, \$2.....	5	00
Fredericksburg—By Rev. Dr. McGuire, Mrs. Y S.....	50	00
Frederick's Par., Winchester—Christ Ch., Miss. Meeting, for enlg St. Mark's, Af....	133	76
“Thro' Rev. C. K., for Chi.	7	00
Hague, P. O.—Miss M. S. N.....	5	00
Hanover Co.—St. Martin's Par., for Chi. \$42 89, Af. \$42 89..	85	78
Jefferson and Berkeley Co's—Norborne Par.....	6	00
Lawrenceville—L. Andrew's, Rev. B. F. M., for Chi.....	2	75
Lexington—Grace, S. S., \$10; Col F. H. S., for Chi. and Af., \$10.....	20	00
Mathews Co.—Kingston Par.....	33	30
Middlesex—Christ Ch.....	20	00
Ohio Co., Wheeling—St. Matthew's, \$70 for Af.; S. S. of do., \$50 for do.....	120	00
Orange, C. H.—St. Thomas'..	43	04
Petersburg—Grace, for Chi.....	5	00
Powhatan Co.—Powhatan Par., St. Luke's Ch.....	86	62
Richmond—St. James', from Chas. J. M., for enlg St. Mark's, Af.....	5	00

* This Parish was erroneously placed in the Diocese of Virginia, in June No.

